

APRIL

We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce E. C. DICKIE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce A. H. REID, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. KIRKLAND, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce BARTLEY OWEN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM, as a candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. SKEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Lands and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.

To our Patron in DeKalb and Cherokee.

We will be in attendance the first few days of the ensuing term of the Circuit Courts in DeKalb and Cherokee Counties; and we earnestly solicit those having unsettled subscriptions and other accounts, to embrace that opportunity to make settlements; as the amounts due us are not of sufficient importance to justify us in going more than once on that business. We shall also be much pleased to receive the names of new subscribers to the Republican, at two dollars per annum, payable any time before the close of the year.

Ala. and Tenn. River Rail Road.

This road is progressing finely—the track is now laid over seven miles this side of Talladega; the bridge across Chehaw creek will be finished in less than ten days, and the iron laid eight miles. The entire grading is very near complete to Oxford. We see no reason why the track laying should not be finished to Oxford by the first of July next. If this is done, the annual convention of the stockholders, which usually comes off in July, can be held at Oxford. We are informed that this company has twenty seven miles of iron now in Selma and Mobile, all paid for, and ample means, cash on hand, to pay for laying down the iron. The Jacksonville contracting company is composed of our best citizens—possessing all the requisite elements to execute this work rapidly. We trust our enterprising Contractors will put on a force which will finish the road to Oxford in time, to have one grand rally and jubilation on the next 4th of July. Let us all on Oxford celebrate our first 4th of July outside of the old Union—and our first 4th of July in side of our new and glorious Union of the Confederate States.

What say our noble contractors to this? We trust you will say the road shall be finished to Oxford by the 4th of July.

The Tennessee & Coosa Railroad, from Gadsden to Gunter's Landing.

HON. R. S. RAYBURN, President of the Tenn. & Coosa Railroad company, was in our town on Friday & Saturday last. We are pleased to learn that the entire grading of this road is finished from Gadsden to Gunter's Landing—except two miles and a half. By the first of June next, the entire road bed and cross ties will be ready for the iron. This company has between three and four hundred hands actively engaged at work. The President had in his possession \$30,000, in cash—obtained from two of our banks, ample means to prepare the road for the iron.

Much credit is due President Rayburn for his efficient efforts in pushing forward his road to a speedy completion, in such trying times as these. The completion of this road will connect North and South Alabama—it will connect by rail over the Alabama and Tenn. River Railroad, the Alabama with the Tennessee river.

The day is not far distant when this grand and stupendous enterprise will be finished, and when completed no one can well estimate the great and lasting advantages to the State—in a local, social and commercial point of view.

State Convention—Calhoun Moving.

We publish to-day a set of resolutions unanimously adopted by a large public meeting, held in the court house on Monday last. The object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps to select delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Selma on the first Monday in June next.

We fully approve the time and place for holding of the State Convention. Selma is the most suitable place—it is the most central, and accessible, to the largest portion of the State; and will be free from all organized and designing political cliques or cabalings, which have heretofore given offence to some; hence we favor the claims of Selma, and have no doubt it is the choice of the people throughout this end of the State.

Important to the Travelling Community.

The railroad route from Newburn, Uniontown and Marion, Perry county, by way of Selma, Montevallo and Talladega, is now running in close connection, daily.

The cars leave Newburn 42 miles west of Selma on the Ala. and Miss. Rail Road—and leave Marion, on the Cahaba and Marion Rail Road early in the morning, and reach Selma at 10 o'clock; and half after ten the cars on the Ala. and Tenn. river rail road leave Selma, and reach Talladega at 4 o'clock, 110 miles from Selma; and in a few days, the cars will run eight or nine miles this side of Talladega. Passengers who design to go to Jacksonville, or Rome, Georgia—at the end of the Rail Road take the stage line of W. O. Hutchinson & Co.—which leaves on the arrival of the cars, and reaches Rome the next evening. On the stage line W. O. Hutchinson & Co. have fine Coaches & horses and the drivers without doubt, are the most genteel, sober, polite, and accommodating, to be found on any line.

All persons wishing to go East or North from South Ala., will find this route not only the shortest line, and quickest time by several hours, but much the cheapest route.

Persons wishing to go South and West, can leave Talladega half after seven in the morning, and reach Marion, Uniontown or Newburn, west of Selma, the same day.

The recent changes in the running operations of these rail roads is a very great accommodation to the public.

The Postal Service.—The Post Master General of the Confederate States, has issued a circular to Post masters and contractors, requesting them to continue the performance of their duties, and render all accounts and pay all moneys to the order of the old government, until the Post Office Department of the new government is prepared to assume the entire control of postal affairs. At what time this will be done, cannot now be definitely determined.

COAL OIL.—Wonderful discoveries of oil wells are still reported in the papers of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia; and the speculating mania seems to run as high there, as it did in the copper discoveries in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama some years ago; with this difference however, the oil discoveries seem to be vastly more numerous and the speculation more successful than that of the copper.

OUR NEW CONSTITUTION is admitted by all to contain a number of important improvements on the old one. So universal is this opinion, that some of the northern and western papers are already advocating its adoption by the old government. It contains nothing to prevent the admission of free States into the Confederacy, except the requirement of a two-thirds vote. From this fact the Charleston Mercury of the 26th March, expresses fears of reconstruction—not on the basis of the old Constitution, but the new; and says that after the adoption of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, there would be no great difficulty in obtaining that vote for the admission of Pennsylvania, New York and others. This indeed would be the mountain coming to Mahomet, instead of Mahomet going to the mountain.

The London Times says that the new tariff bill of the United States establishes protective duties on a most extravagant scale, and that the result will be the almost absolute prohibition of all imports from Europe. It states further that the operation of the act will prove more detrimental to the interest of the United States than to Europe.

Out of more than fifty appointments to office made by Lincoln so far, there are said to be only two from the border States.

TEXAS.—News was received in New Orleans on the 22nd ult., announcing that the Texas Convention had passed an ordinance declaring that the gubernatorial chair, now filled by Gen. Houston, is vacant; and also that the Secretary of State, on account of his refusal to appear before the Convention and take the oath of office. Mr. Clark, the Lieutenant Governor, was to assume the Governor's functions at once, and the Secretary of State was called on to hand over the seal of his office and all his official records.

The Legislature met on the 18th inst.

It is not known what course Governor Houston will pursue.

The late extravagant high tariff, passed by the Northern Congress, called the Morrill tariff, is said to have been concocted especially to drain the Southern States—but behold, when it is passed the Southern States have a tariff of their own; and the northern high tariff party are compelled, however unwillingly, to shoulder the burden intended for others. "In the net spread for another is their own feet taken."

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Wigfall, left here for Charleston to-day.

The seceded States intended to apply to Lincoln for Judicial appointments there. These rumors were confirmed in part by the nomination of George W. Lane, as Judge of the Northern Southern Districts of Alabama.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Our readers must not blame us, if they find the telegraphic reports somewhat contradictory, and therefore unsatisfactory. This has been the case for some time past. Those who have forwarded despatches seem to have sent forward rather their opinions than settled facts. There never has been a time perhaps when the term "tele-graph" could be more appropriately applied, than for some months past. All we can do is to give both sides, and leave our readers to judge of probabilities.

Confectionaries.—The splendid Confectionary establishment of J. Kahn & Co. next door to Ryan & Rowland's Store, has recently received a large addition to its already extensive variety of fine and superior articles, such as Candies in great variety, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, and other Fruits, Nuts of every description, from a Filbert to a Cocoa Nut; Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, Oysters and Fish, Spices, Pepper, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars—also choice Wines, &c., and a considerable quantity of Groceries, of Superior quality, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. A finer or more extensive establishment of the kind, will seldom if ever be seen in the interior of the country. It is a credit to our Town, and well worthy the patronage of the public, particularly of the Ladies, who will find there every delicacy and luxury they may desire for social parties, children or friends. Mr. Gutman, who will always be found at his post ready to wait on his friends and customers, is deservedly and universally popular, on account of his uniform fair dealing and accommodating disposition. He has recently returned from New Orleans and Mobile, where the extensive addition to his establishment, mentioned alone were laid in.

HON. J. L. M. CURRY.—We learn by a private letter from a student at the University of Ala., that this distinguished gentleman has consented to deliver the Anniversary Oration before the two societies at the approaching commencement. Mr. Curry is not only one of the greatest politicians of which the South can boast, but he has shown himself a star in the literary circle. The students have manifested their wisdom in the selection of Mr. Curry.

North Alabama.—Although a majority of North Alabama voted for cooperation, they have been very prompt and patriotic since, in acquiescing in the will of the majority, and action of the State. And when the proper time arrived for military organization, they have also honorably distinguished themselves.

By letters from a student in Florence University, to his father in this place, we learn, that Florence has sent 120 men, Tusculum, 100; Huntsville 150; and are preparing to send more. Other places have sent a like proportion. At a public meeting in Florence, a proposition to raise money to assist the soldiers, was responded to by raising \$500 in a few minutes; and at Tusculum, when a like proposition was made, \$2,000 were raised in ten minutes.

The young ladies of Albany, Ga., gave what they called a "Home-coming Pic-Nic," at Blue Springs, near that city, lately. They were all clad in homespun.

We hope that the example of these ladies will be followed, generally, in the South. We have no need of the gaudy fabrics of the North, through which we see naught but vanity and a vile dependence upon our enemies.

We need something strong and durable—something that will not lessen the beauty of our women, but rather add to their natural charms. Our *beau ideal* is a creature unadorned:

"No steel arm'd corset her pliant waist confines,
But free as the woodland fawn, her step—her air."

—Lincoln. He is said, is getting heartily tired of being President. He finds that to be a great man, is not the thing "it is cracked up to be." He is, already, ashamed of himself, and disgusted with his Cabinet. Swarms of greedy office seekers beset him on every hand, refusing to be choked off from the pap of the Treasury. Verily, the question is settled that pursuit is better than possession. On the way to Washington, he was kissed by a pretty girl; we venture that this is the only good thing that has happened to Abe since his election. Like Buchanan, he will retire to private life a sadder, if not a wiser man. The manner of his election, with all its unhappy results, will make an historical maelstrom, which will swallow up his name and memory as one who was the instrument of his country's ruin, and a vile *cat's paw* in the hands of a bloody fanaticism which—if not speedily checked—will blot the world's last hopes of experimental Republicanism.

The Songster's Companion.—A selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, suitable for all denominations, by Rev. D. BAYAN.

A few copies of the third edition of this work, just published, have been deposited at this Office, for sale. They can also be obtained from Mr. Bryan, at Gadsden.

Fort Sumpter—war, &c.

Whether or not orders have really been sent to Maj. Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumpter, seems still a matter of doubt, owing to the conflicting rumors and semi official dispatches bearing upon this point. However, we are not the loss of a sixpence whether that Fort is delivered up or not, since the plea for its surrender involves the prospect of war, it being styled "a military necessity" instead of a settled policy of peace, willingly and amicably adopted by the President. Indeed, without wishing our enemies any more harm than they deserve, and which they seem willing to pluck down on their own heads, we prefer that the first blow for Southern Independence—if it must be struck—should be given at Charleston, by the gallant South Carolinians. They deserve this honor.

They were first to secede, and besides this, their preparations for an effective assault upon Sumpter, as well for defence, have been made upon so large a scale, that it would seem an unwelcome fatality for the affair now to end in smoke, leaving the Palmetto State unrevengeful for gallant taunts flung at her by the Yankees, and all others who have affected to question her bravery.

We believe, upon reliable authority, that Fort Sumpter will be given up quietly; but the plea for its abandonment is indicative that the point of collision will be at Fort Pickens. Be it so. We have desired peace; we have labored and prayed for it, and confess to have had sanguine hopes of an amicable adjustment of all our troubles.

But if reason must succumb to fanaticism, and the good angels to Belshazzar—if war, and tears, and lamentation, must sweep over our oppressed & unhappy country, let it come—our skirts are clear—we are prepared! War, in its worst aspects, is better than peace, if the latter is to be obtained at the price of honor. We would not be snail-paced at a throne of despotism, and feed upon the crumbs thrown to us by our oppressors. We would not, as an Alabamian, have our State degraded to the position of a contemptible province of a consolidated Government wherein the armies of talent and genius are foreclosed to all except Yankees and others guileless of being Southern born. We would have some choice in our rulers, and confess our preference for Southern men—men who own slaves, and who have hearts and sympathies congenial with our own.

We are divorced from them irrevocably; there will be no reconstruction—no union of hands without hearts—no mock marriage—no political adultery. No: we will maintain our separate and distinctive nationality, fearing nothing so much as the serpent temptation that talks in oily accents of re-construction and of Yankee Compromises.

We have a country teeming with the richest products of Nature; we have men capable and reliable as the high functionaries of Government; in all respects, we have the requisite elements to make us independent, if not the most favored people in the civilized world. What more should we want? Echo answers what? R. E. S.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Monday, the 1st day of April, 1861, a meeting of the citizens of Calhoun County was held in the Court House in Jacksonville. Woodford R. Hannah was elected Chairman, and Benj. A. Brooks Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few clear and fluent remarks.

The Hon. T. A. Walker offered the following Resolutions, which were, after patriotic speeches, from Walker, Gen. Earle, Col. Wm. B. Martin, M. J. Turnley, and others, endorsing the resolutions, unanimously adopted amid much applause:

1st. Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of our State Convention, in adopting the Ordinance of Secession, and afterwards, in adopting the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

2d. We fully approve and endorse, the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, recently adopted by the Congress assembled at Montgomery, the provisions of which are sufficiently broad and ample, and *wiser than the age that produced it.*

3d. The permanent and perpetual independence of the Government of the Confederate States of America under the Provisional Congress, when ratified, is the only party platform on which we desire to stand, and the only political text-book we desire to direct us.

4th. We most respectfully recommend the total abandonment of all old party names and party lines and distinctions, that have chafed and harassed the country, and of late unfortunately have divided our councils, and in lieu thereof, we invoke all true patriots and citizens to join us in upholding and sustaining the permanent and perpetual independence of the Confederate States, under its Constitution, with our hearty approval and friendly action, and if need be, with our blood and treasure.

For the purpose of carrying into effect these views, and establishing harmony and concert of action, we most respectfully recommend that each precinct, in Calhoun county, select five delegates to meet at the Court House, on the first Monday in May, for the purpose of selecting delegates to meet in State Convention on the first Monday

in June next, to nominate a suitable candidate for Governor, and also to select Electors to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, when such election shall be ordered by Congress.

Resolved, That we approve of the suggestion made by the Selma Issue and Talladega Watchtower, that the State Convention should be held in Selma, on the first Monday in June next—Selma being the most convenient and accessible place for the largest portion of the State to meet.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jacksonville Republican, and all other papers which approve of the above Resolutions.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

W. R. HANNA, Chairman.

B. A. BROOKS, Secretary.

TO THE VOTERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY.

Albion Citizens.—Business of importance, requiring my attention at the moment, I would be expected to canvas the County for the Office of Tax Collector, for which my name has been before you some weeks, compels me, regretfully to decline.

In doing this, I tender my sincere thanks to the many friends who have manifested their partiality and preference for me, and will here say that I hope in the future to give them an opportunity to exercise their privilege of supporting me, should they desire my services, in any office, for which they think me competent.

J. U. BRYAN.

A cow in Tannin has favored its owner with a calf born with two heads and three tails!

A "Permanent" Bridge.—At Foo Chow, China there is a bridge a mile and a half long, spanning the river between the foreign and native settlements. It is built entirely of granite, rests on 180 arches, and is about 810 years old.

Lincoln is reported to have said to a confidential friend, the other day, "I am utterly disgusted, and might as well be tired of the whole thing."

A Northern paper says:

Let them try coercion and invasion, by sea or land. The first number of President Davis' approach will produce panic and consternation even in Boston. Millions will flock to his triumphant standard, as the Italians flocked to Garibaldi, and there will be no serious opposition anywhere. The abolitionists will fly to Canada.

Lithographed.

Mr. Frank L. Smith, late Assistant Secretary of the Alabama State Convention, will publish, in a short time, an elegant fac simile engraved lithograph of the original copy of the Alabama Ordinance of Secession, together with the autograph of each of the signers thereto. From what we know of the steps Mr. S. has taken in the matter we are certain that the lithograph will be, in all respects, an elegant and creditable one and should be preserved by every family in Alabama. Let every Alabamian secure a copy of the Alabama Declaration of Independence, and let it be hung side by side with the old Declaration, as a memento of the change.

Mont. Ad.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.

Interesting Extract.

WASHINGTON, March 27, '61. The Tribune announces to-day that Fort Pickens is to be reinforced at any cost of blood—that the militia are to assist the regular troops, and to be landed to drive away the besieging force of the Confederate States; and that thus the Fort will become like the citadel of Subotopol, a real trial of strength between the two parties.

There, it is proposed, to decide the contest in a succession of battles, and not invade the Southern States generally. But does the Tribune suppose that Southern people are such fools as not to regard this just as much an invasion as Russia regarded the landing of British and French troops in the Crimea an invasion of her territory? Or does this fanatic suppose that the Southern people would confine themselves to the defence of Fort Pickens, and stand by and see the hostile columns still further North—perhaps to New York herself?

He says the South could not send 50,000 men in the field. Let the Abolitionists try it and they'll soon find out. They may rest assured, that for every man they will be able to send South, there will certainly be executed a verily believe half its number would whip any bare bones army which will ever pollute southern soil. No force sent South will ever return: Greely may rest assured of that.

He says the government is cheating in the second round of the mystery that is evident from the highest of her prevails at Washington; its chaplains in the Senate declare that it is "riding with the victor down, and keeping the byways," as it "not prudent" to tell enemies, and even friends, what it is going to do. Who will lend money to a sneaking government, which wears a mask and seeks the by-ways rather than the highways, like all criminals. Even Thurlow Weed's paper, the Albany Evening Journal, hitherto peaceable, says this evening that peaceable secession is impossible, and that the President is sworn to enforce the laws in the second round, and must do so. Hitherto the Evening Journal has been rather at heart ostensibly in favor of a peace policy. The editor is now in Washington, trying to get control of the spoils of the New York Custom House, and he is therefore compelled chime in with the coercive policy of the Administration.

Love in Death.—A young lady of surpassing—almost unearthly beauty, with devotion that quits not at death, consented to the last wishes of her dying lover, to be married to him, in the light of that pure love whose stars never sets—not is obscured by clouds in that sunnier clime, where the roses always bloom and arbutus is forever green. She arrived in her bridal robes only to find that he had died an hour before. The scene occurred in East Boston.

BEAUTIFULLY TRUE.—I have seen beauty that Love himself, in love, might have painted. Do not imagine that I intend to attempt to describe it, for when men differ in regard to it, here in its presence, I prefer not to speak of it. Its eyes may have been blue, or

Like the starlight of the soft moonlight, So darkly beautiful, so deeply bright. It may have been a quiet like Meander's for obliquity of vision has its captives; it may have moved like Juno whose step was as the music of songs; or it might have limped forth an Anax of Bathone, or Princess of Conde; it might have been tall like Ellen, or short like Cleopatra; its voice might have been soft as moonlight, pouring forth its soul in music like a Madam Roland or sharp like a Baidica; or it might have hisped "if you love me, say so," "and you don't want to say so, squeeze my hand," has literally worn forth many a confession from loving hearts; or it might have had a touch of the slipper; "Paddy, my darling, and sure it's myself that loves you," has broken many an Irish heart—that is to say if it was at all breakable.—O. A. Lochane.

By Telegraph.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Confederate States Commissioners, it is said, have been assured that Fort Sumpter would have been evacuated yesterday, but was temporarily postponed on account of some military technicality. Mr. Howe was confirmed by the Senate as Collector at Key West.

Administration circles report, with an air of authority, that no reinforcements have been sent South, and no orders have been issued to re-inforce Fort Pickens. This is considered reliable.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The National Intelligence of this morning, contains a six column leader on national affairs. Considerable importance is attached to the leader, from the reported fact that it was revised in Administrative quarters.

The leader favors a National Convention and a reconstruction. It says, as soon as it shall be apparent that the people of the seceded States desire a permanent separation, it would seem to be the part of wisdom and sound policy for the United States to acquiesce in that desire through a National Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Movements of the Southern Commissioners.—Return of Fox, Ben McCulloch in Virginia.—The Senate, etc., etc.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Southern Commissioners yesterday paid their first visit to the State Department. The particulars of the interview have not transpired, but the Commissioners appear to be well satisfied with the manner in which the State Department has received them. Fox will be absent several days.

Gen. Ben McCulloch, of Texas, is now in Alexandria, Virginia. The Abolitionists are bawling that they will have him arrested if he should come to Washington.

Fox, the special envoy of Lincoln to Fort Sumpter, reached here on his return yesterday. The Administration keeps its secrets carefully, and no one knows what account Fox has given of the state of affairs in Charleston harbor. It is presumed, however, that his story was not particularly encouraging.

From the Charleston Mercury.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lord Lyons, the British Minister, yesterday sent a special messenger to England with a representation of the state of affairs in the new northern and southern tariffs. I understand that the messenger is expected to return privately as favorably disposed towards the Confederate States.

The National Intelligence this morning contains a six column leader on political affairs, and also the purpose of "cutting off our trade (in the Gulf) with all parts of the world."

When the Federal troops attempt to land their reinforcements at Fort Pickens, they will, doubtless, make the acquaintance of Capt. Bragg, and hear again from St. Clair Morgan, who is now at Pensacola, and remembered as the gentleman who, by his well directed shots, induced the Star of the West to hurriedly retire from Charleston harbor.

From the Charleston Mercury.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lord Lyons, the British Minister, yesterday sent a special messenger to England with a representation of the state of affairs in the new northern and southern tariffs. I understand that the messenger is expected to return privately as favorably disposed towards the Confederate States.

The National Intelligence this morning contains a six column leader on political affairs, and also the purpose of "cutting off our trade (in the Gulf) with all parts of the world."

When the Federal troops attempt to land their reinforcements at Fort Pickens, they will, doubtless, make the acquaintance of Capt. Bragg, and hear again from St. Clair Morgan, who is now at Pensacola, and remembered as the gentleman who, by his well directed shots, induced the Star of the West to hurriedly retire from Charleston harbor.

From the Charleston Mercury.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lord Lyons, the British Minister, yesterday sent a special messenger to England with a representation of the state of affairs in the new northern and southern tariffs. I understand that the messenger is expected to return privately as favorably disposed towards the Confederate States.

The National Intelligence this morning contains a six column leader on political affairs, and also the purpose of "cutting off our trade (in the Gulf) with all parts of the world."

OUR NEW YORK DISPATCHES.

Relations between England and the South, etc., etc.

New York, March 24.—The U. S. frigates Runder and Washak have been ordered immediately to sea, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Tribune is out in a fierce war-article announcing that Fort Pickens is to be reinforced and the militia sent South. A proposition has been made in the 18th Parliament for a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

News from Europe.—Arrival of the Canada.

ITALIAK, March 23.—The Canada has arrived with Liverpool dated the 9th inst.

The Canada brings out £177,000 in specie.

General News.

Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Tunis to negotiate for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The Banks in Poland having refused to make payment upon the Prussian bonds, the military took forcible possession of the amount required.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE NORTH-BERN STATES.

MONROEVILLE, March 21.—The Southern Confederacy is wholly indifferent as to whether Lincoln receives or don't receive his Commissioners. If the Federal troops are not withdrawn from the Southern forts they will be driven out.

The Government of the Confederacy intends to send commissioners to the Democratic Convention of all the Free States, except those of New England. The authority of the old hulk of the Union will be disregarded. Herrell V. Johnson and John Small, will probably be sent as ambassadors to New York to treat with Peter Ogger and Dean Richmond. You may expect soon to see some original and startling diplomatic movement. Threats of coercion are launched at the will of Washington from fright is kept under arms.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Trib.

From Washington.

Mr. Isaac F. Holmes arrived in this city Thursday from California, via Washington, having stopped at the latter place a few days on his way to New York.

Mr. Holmes states most positively that Fort Sumpter in a few days will be abandoned. A majority of the Cabinet, he says, favor peace measures, but the Abolitionists urge upon the President a coercive policy. The President, however, is inclined to act with those who counsel and desire peace.

As Mr. Holmes was leaving for Charleston, Mr. Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of affairs.

It was the opinion of many in Washington that a "masterly inactivity" on the part of the South would divide the Federal ranks, and induce the States from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the other Middle States.

The feeling in New York was represented as being so extreme as to sustain the belief that connection with the New England States.

As far as Mr. Holmes could learn, no determination had been arrived at the Cabinet as to whether to reinforce the subject was under discussion, and most of the Cabinet in favor of withdrawal of the troops from Fort Pickens also.

Several of the members of the Cabinet believe there is no hope for the restoration of the Union in its former position.

Gen. Scott also assured Mr. Holmes that he was using all influence for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of affairs.

RE-REINFORCING FORT PICKENS.

There are evident signs in the movements and policy of the Administration that efforts are being made to sustain the belief that Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, is to be re-inforced with United States troops. We think it certain that the Federal troops, now in Texas, will be transferred to the fort on the coast of Florida, for the purpose of attempting to "plunder our seas, ravage our coasts, burn our towns, and destroy the lives of our people," and also for the purpose of "cutting off our trade (in the Gulf) with all parts of the world."

This, we believe, is the present insane policy of the Lincoln administration. If Fort Pickens is reinforced, the Confederate States will be compelled to regard the act as a virtual declaration of war, and Lincoln and his Black Republican cohorts should be prepared for all the consequences which will result.

The policy of the Government of the Confederate States has been to preserve the peace of the entire country; but if their efforts are not appreciated, a war of subjugation or extermination is inaugur

Jacksonville, Fla.

APRIL 11th, 1861.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The friends of JAMES B. MARSH, Esq., of Talladega, respectfully call the responsibility of announcing his name as a candidate for Brigadier General of the brigade composed of the Counties of Talladega, Randolph, and Calhoun.

Our Circuit court closed on last Saturday, having been in session two weeks. We understand that an almost unprecedented amount of business was done, everything being considered.

Although this Court was largely attended by the people generally, among whom might have been counted many sturdy patrons of the bar other than that in the Court house, and notwithstanding many, not particularly famous for their sobriety, may have staggered a little, after two free a use of the inebriated fluid, there was but little quarrelling—and in no instance was a kick struck that we have heard of.

In addition to this, we are informed, there was a fewer number of free bills than by the Grand Jury than has been common for the last twenty years. This is encouraging!

Had we the language of command, nothing would afford us half the pleasure of returning our thanks to those of our patrons who have so well remembered us in our time of need, discharging us as they have, their indebtedness to us without murmuring, and adding us good speed in our arduous labors as the conductors of a public journal.

Owing to the weakness of the flesh, and the harassing vocations attendant upon every day life, we—in common with all men, as we suppose—often feel depressed; but when we meet up with a man who opens like his heart and his pocket-book, the cloud is lifted from our brow and our bosoms are made to breathe anew "the milk of human kindness" without lot or hindrance. Our thanks, therefore, are due to honest gratitudo.

Please turn to the card of our friend McAdams, and read of his new arrangements for doing every description of watch work, possible under the Sun. He has an *Italian* journeyman, who knows as much of pivots, hair-spring, balance wheels &c, as any man this side of the great water, and we trust all will avail themselves of the benefits of his services.

We understand that new recruits are being called for to supply the place of those of Captain Payne's company who returned home last week. From Fort Morgan, Messrs. Pelham and Snow are the recruiting officers.

Success to them, say we, by all means.

The wheat crop, in this section, never more promising than at present; it is green and luxuriant, and we can almost see it grow! Thus far, Providence seems to have smiled on us; and in view of our constant obligation of gratitude, and the almost inevitable event of war, our thanks should correspond with these manifest tokens of an approving heaven, otherwise we may be snitten in our waywardness and left to the ravings of our corrupt hearts after the enemy shall have entered "our gates."

We would direct the reader's attention to the fact that the Messrs. Brown's are receiving a large & splendid stock of Staple Goods, which our people are invited to examine, with the assurance that the best of bargains may be had by calling on them at once.

The weather in this locality continues changeable. In reference to rain and sunshine, we know not what a day may bring forth. As to the wind, it is proportionally fickle, and reminds us of the chameleon policy of Lincoln, which changes oftener than the hues of the dying dolphin. Verily, the old adage occupies a pedestal of scorn, which commands the myriad fingers of World's contempt, painting derisively and mockingly at him.

The notorious, and unrepentant candidate for Governor in Tennessee, Andrew Lincoln's inaugural, and advocates coercion to the furthest extent—even unto death—so long as the Federal authority is resisted. He is a rebel in Heaven of Lucifer and his angels, when that passage was read from its battlements.

A meeting of the members of the bar was held on Saturday, 4th of April, at the close of Court, and Wm. H. Forney was called to the Chair and Geo. C. Bhaty requested to act as Secretary; and Pen. A. Brooks offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the bar attending the Spring term 1861, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun Co., tender to Hon. Porter King, presiding Judge, their thanks for the quantity of business disposed of by him, and the satisfactory termination of litigation by his decisions; as well as the ability, integrity and courtesy exhibited in the discharge of the arduous and complicated duties of the entire term.

Resolved 2d, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to hand to the Hon. Porter King a copy of these Resolutions.

The following description of the batteries on Morris Island, will be read with interest at the present time. It is taken from the letter of the correspondent of the New York Times, who received a permit from the Governor of South Carolina to visit them.

The Charleston Mercury justly complains that while the local press has been prohibited from giving publicity to any description of the Forts there, from alleged prudential motives, that correspondent of foreign papers should be allowed to visit and describe them. That paper says that hereafter it will not feel bound to render such implicit obedience to such injunctions.

The Fortifications on Morris Island.
[Special Correspondence of the New York Times.]
At the point nearest to Fort Sumter called Cumming's or Pelican Point, we have first the

COLUMBIA BATTERY.
This battery is commanded by Capt. Green, and has four ten-inch mortars, and two Columbiads, secondly the

STEVEN'S BATTERY.
This is commonly called the Fort Battery. It is situated by the Charleston of the "Planters" and "Mechanics" Bank of Charleston. Mr. Stevens submitted the plan to Gov. Pickens, but meeting with no encouragement there, he showed his plan to Mr. Hatch, who interested the Secretary of War, Mr. Jamison, in it, and he praised the idea so highly that Gov. Pickens gave his consent to the erection of it. Its brother command, it has four ten-inch Columbiads, six four pounders, the front or ground level is called, is protected with sand bags twenty feet thick. The doors for the embrasures work by a lever, which, although bomb-proof, can be opened and shut through a mortar connection, by a chain. These doors are five feet by three and a half. The "rat trap" of this battery as the place for the reserves is called, is protected by sand bags fifteen feet thick. Here one hundred men can be put in perfect safety. The roof of this battery, as I believe I have before mentioned, is covered with two layers of the T pattern rail, which are dovetailed together, and closely joined to the fibrous Palmetto logs underneath. This whole battery is so unique and so strong that, doubtless, it is destined to revolutionize all the old fashioned plans of fortifications. It is the latest of the Palmettos when they are ready to be put into the battery, a perfect shower of iron hail to their trench test its merits. They are confident that the slightest impression will be made upon it. Leaving this, however, like many of Palmetto, iron and sand, we come to the

Fort Morris Battery.
This is commanded by Capt. Green. It has three Columbiads and four mortars which can be used either for Fort Sumter or for the channel, being in barbette.

All of the above guns can be brought to bear directly on Sumter, and each one can throw a shell every five minutes. Fourthly, we have

GREEN'S BATTERY.
This is also commanded by Captain Green. Here there are four Columbiads, and two 42 pounders on barbette, which will sweep the whole island. Capt. Green is a wealthy planter, and has in his company 5 high privateers, who are worth each \$200,000, who were lounging in their rough barracks when I passed a regular Hudson river Railroad Irish shanty!

Richly, we have

Gov. MACREARY'S BATTERY.
This is defended by three 42 and one 32 pounder, all in barbette which sweep the island.

SIXTH, the
CHANNEL BATTERY.
This is commanded by Captain J. G. King. Here there are 3 24 pounders in barbette, the notorious

SAR OF THE WEST BATTERY.
Capt. Green holds this point, with 4 24 pounders, and one 32 pounder. At the Northwest point of the island where the channel turns, we come to the Eighth, the

THE DAVIDSON BATTERY.
This is commanded by Lieut. Varley, and has the U. S. Steamship Richmond. There are 2 24 pounders of 10 inch, they command the whole channel up and down.

We come now to the narrow part of Morris Island, where it is only 100 yards across.

This is called the

VINATOR HILL BATTERY.
Here there are 3 guns, 15 pounders in barbette.

Tenthly, the

DEADEN BATTERY.
Four 32's in barbette are placed near the old beacon, on range of sand hills. We now approach No. 11, on an elevation 100 feet, where the Federal States high house stands, which is called to burn at present. This is called

LIGHTHOUSE BATTERY.
This most important point is guarded by 2 42 pounders, in barbette.

In the rear of this, intended to open on a "fire in the rear," is the

LAURENCE ISLET BATTERY.
This post of the islet is protected by three 24 pounders, and two 42's, in barbette.

The entire island is thus fortified in the strongest manner, and every point is carefully watched day and night by 2000 men. The strictest military discipline prevails. Col. Gregg, to his men a good example keeps no liquor himself, and if any is found in the soldier's quarters, it is thrown away.

The men are all volunteers, serving for six months; and as they enlist for glory, they submit to regular New York "enormous house" quarters without a murmur. Their cuisine would shock a French soldier. I was hospitably entertained at Col. Gregg's, and found on the dinner table very excellent Fulton market beef and Goshen butter. *Linear of Wandering* was one of the party of twelve. He

belongs to one of the regiments. The South Carolina beauty came back happy, escorted by

JASPER.
The Southern Commissioners. A Washington dispatch says: The Southern Commissioners visited the State Department on Saturday, and prolonged interview with Secretary Seward. The result of the interview was not transpired, but the Commissioners profess to be much pleased with the information they received, and are in high spirits.

From the Pensacola Observer. **News from Pensacola.**
Washington, March 24, 1861.
Dear Observer: The company commanded by Capt. Theodore O'Hara, which has been stationed for some time at Fort McRae, have disbanded, and several of the members have in the Mobile, since this evening. The cause of the disbandment was they would not come in the regular army law, and the Government has received the appointment of Captain of Infantry in the army of the Confederate States.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
The South Carolina beauty came back happy, escorted by

The Wyandotte created some great stir on yesterday by her movements, she returned up to the Sabine and St. Louis of the river, the latter left sail soon afterwards; the Wyandotte returned, went up to the Navy Yard, left thereon afterwards, and proceeded to Pensacola. It appears that the Wyandotte is not so very powerful as was said to be the case. An Alabama's fate seems to be pursuing the same course.

Col. Clayton, of the Alabama Regiment, formerly, of the Confederate States, was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

The following is a correct dispatch sent from this city to the New York Tribune, by its telegraphic correspondent: *Editor Tribune, New York:* I am glad to be able to inform you that the Wyandotte, which was captured by the Union, has been released from the hands of the Union, and returned to her home in Mobile, Alabama.

The Wyandotte created some great stir on yesterday by her movements, she returned up to the Sabine and St. Louis of the river, the latter left sail soon afterwards; the Wyandotte returned, went up to the Navy Yard, left thereon afterwards, and proceeded to Pensacola. It appears that the Wyandotte is not so very powerful as was said to be the case. An Alabama's fate seems to be pursuing the same course.

Col. Clayton, of the Alabama Regiment, formerly, of the Confederate States, was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

The following is a correct dispatch sent from this city to the New York Tribune, by its telegraphic correspondent: *Editor Tribune, New York:* I am glad to be able to inform you that the Wyandotte, which was captured by the Union, has been released from the hands of the Union, and returned to her home in Mobile, Alabama.

The Wyandotte created some great stir on yesterday by her movements, she returned up to the Sabine and St. Louis of the river, the latter left sail soon afterwards; the Wyandotte returned, went up to the Navy Yard, left thereon afterwards, and proceeded to Pensacola. It appears that the Wyandotte is not so very powerful as was said to be the case. An Alabama's fate seems to be pursuing the same course.

Col. Clayton, of the Alabama Regiment, formerly, of the Confederate States, was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

The following is a correct dispatch sent from this city to the New York Tribune, by its telegraphic correspondent: *Editor Tribune, New York:* I am glad to be able to inform you that the Wyandotte, which was captured by the Union, has been released from the hands of the Union, and returned to her home in Mobile, Alabama.

The Wyandotte created some great stir on yesterday by her movements, she returned up to the Sabine and St. Louis of the river, the latter left sail soon afterwards; the Wyandotte returned, went up to the Navy Yard, left thereon afterwards, and proceeded to Pensacola. It appears that the Wyandotte is not so very powerful as was said to be the case. An Alabama's fate seems to be pursuing the same course.

Col. Clayton, of the Alabama Regiment, formerly, of the Confederate States, was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

The following is a correct dispatch sent from this city to the New York Tribune, by its telegraphic correspondent: *Editor Tribune, New York:* I am glad to be able to inform you that the Wyandotte, which was captured by the Union, has been released from the hands of the Union, and returned to her home in Mobile, Alabama.

The Wyandotte created some great stir on yesterday by her movements, she returned up to the Sabine and St. Louis of the river, the latter left sail soon afterwards; the Wyandotte returned, went up to the Navy Yard, left thereon afterwards, and proceeded to Pensacola. It appears that the Wyandotte is not so very powerful as was said to be the case. An Alabama's fate seems to be pursuing the same course.

Col. Clayton, of the Alabama Regiment, formerly, of the Confederate States, was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

The following is a correct dispatch sent from this city to the New York Tribune, by its telegraphic correspondent: *Editor Tribune, New York:* I am glad to be able to inform you that the Wyandotte, which was captured by the Union, has been released from the hands of the Union, and returned to her home in Mobile, Alabama.

The Wyandotte created some great stir on yesterday by her movements, she returned up to the Sabine and St. Louis of the river, the latter left sail soon afterwards; the Wyandotte returned, went up to the Navy Yard, left thereon afterwards, and proceeded to Pensacola. It appears that the Wyandotte is not so very powerful as was said to be the case. An Alabama's fate seems to be pursuing the same course.

Col. Clayton, of the Alabama Regiment, formerly, of the Confederate States, was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

Three companies arrived yesterday from the South, and several of the barracks looking as cheerful as if they were going to some holiday spot. Can such a people, with such noble hearts and noble resolve, become the help of the Confederacy?

The gun has been moved to the yard morning and evening to present to military regulations.

Port Maitland, who was wounded at Fort Maitland, is leaving tomorrow for Mobile, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Press. We extract from the Washington correspondence of the Observer, dated the 23rd, the following: Yesterday was pay-day among the soldiers, and they had a joyous, lively time of it. They had, besides, an election for officers in the Alabama Regiment, which has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemons of Alabama. Col. Clayton was released from the hands of the Union, and returned to his home in Mobile, Alabama.

Several families who left two or three weeks ago are returning to their homes. The Wyandotte is in a state of quietude at Fort Pickens; she has not moved from there in thirty-six hours.

There has been no arrival among the fleet of the guns mentioned in the Mobile papers, was the guns being sent to Fort Pickens.

The following is a correct dispatch sent from this city to the New York Tribune, by its telegraphic correspondent: *Editor Tribune, New York:* I am glad to be able to inform you that the Wyandotte, which was captured by the Union, has been released from the hands of the Union, and returned to her home in Mobile, Alabama.

WHOLE NO. 1270

rned, ex-
 asinated,
 e impress
 Genius of
 ergies to
 ded over
 ld scarce
 to full au-
 the inter-
 weakened.
 ell, hung
 instant
 Near the
 was the
 and fallen
 the left
 s a man
 verge of
 ight there

lag-stall,
wing on
ound was
ill and of
t least 4
ramparts
impeded
ecture —
ies, com-
d at least
in a con-
the least
s,
pling was
parapet,
bay ap-
the har-
waving
and when
Confede-
etto flow

the garrison received on
were, from
unable to

without the
l by the
study of his
d the wife
the boat,
y, has the
in the fort
cederacy.—
sister of

ent to the
min; of an
feeling of
as favored
s occasion.
ommand.—
necessary
ere distrib-
ring such
s the dress
as at twice
e city, of
age around
to be seen
Russia, of
and blank-
er, seemed
ary coun-
t a volun-

to whose
bled for
high speed-
fully accep-
courier.
here we be-
not a doll
a puppet to
ation—ret-
morrow—al-
ace which
usual or
—respected
—ruled by
parting her
to the sex
minor of
tackling the
y of a hus-

ARDINA, —
willing to fill
panies, but
to decide
a new fla-
tion says:

"Buckhead
under the
rd Means.
ome should
nivers offer
o draft thir-
which was
rafted men,
remained
of the com-
regiment to

April 25, 1861.

We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce E. C. DICKIE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce A. R. BELL, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. KIRKLAND, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce RACELT OWEN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce H. GRAYSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun County, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. STEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.

We are authorized to announce HENRY A. BROWN, as a candidate for Colonel of the 72d Regiment, 16th Brigade, 5th Division, Alabama Militia—election on the 1st, Monday in May next.

Our Prospects.

Whatever may have been our fears in the past, they are now dispelled by the realities of the present; we are free—the revolution is accomplished. The Border States have spoken out firmly and decisively—they have cast their lots with us; we are fifteen in number, and may—without boasting—defy the world in arms. We will have to fight, but we cannot be whipped; our chivalry forbids it, and the fastnesses of our mountains, "rock-rubbed and ancient as the sun," but more than all, the justice of our cause for bids it. The last hope of re-constructing the broken fabric of the late Union is gone, and its advocates are as dead as Ezekiel's valley of dry bones. Henceforth there is a new and splendid career marked out for the men of the South. We will meet, in the outset, privations and trouble, but these do not measure with our patriotic powers of endurance, since—though they may be great—the full harvest of good things will descend to our children. Shall we halt in our march to empire? The following cannons at Pensacola will soon answer that question. Jeff. Davis has gone to share the destiny of the brave men who love him and trust in him. It is said that Napoleon was foremost on the bridge of Iliad; we predict that the plume of our chieftain will be seen like a thing of destiny in Seventy-five thousand yokes are to lay waste our broad land—to tare down our altars and ruin our hearthstones; they are coming like wolves to lap our blood. The representatives from the "five points" are coming; from brothers, and under-ground den of infamy, festering remnants of humanity, and kitchen scullions, boot-blacks, and filth vomited from pauperized Europe—all these are coming like fiends from the pit, to overrun our country. We say let them come; we will welcome them upon the point of our bayonets, and send them hurrying from our shores. Let them come; we will have an Apocalyptic supper, and invite all the fiends of the air to feed upon their carcasses.

Traitors must get further. We have heard some intimations of a traitorous disposition being manifested by some persons, in whose nostrils the carcass of a dead Union still smells sweet; and we now take occasion to say that such gentlemen had better follow the direction of their ardent attachment, and move themselves to the North, where they will meet "birds of a like feather," and get their fill of Yankee and Yankelom, for their company is not wanted here—nor will they be tolerated in our midst much longer. How it is that a man can despise his own native land, and the mother earth, that sustains him, is a thing of mystery to us. Before one can culminate in this rank apostasy, he must discard the hallowed memories of childhood clustering about the fireside and festooned upon the family altar; he must hate the tree he played under, in whose shadow came the first dream of life and its deep and beautiful mysteries; he must detest each rock and shrub associated with "home—sweet home"; yes, he must loathe the "village church" and "the old oak bucket that hung in the well," from whose cold rim he drank the blessed life-giving water. But our heart sickens over the contemplation of so horrible a monster. The devils are true in their allegiance to Satan, and the pit would vomit up a triton, hurrying him higher than rocks from Vavaria, or the heels of Lucifer when tripped from the battlements of heaven. A traitor is too low for Contempest itself to kick at him, and we doubt whether the buzzards would light upon a carcass, once the living taint of such a soul; all other crimes grow pale in the over-topping infamy of one who hates his own country. No, just leave us, Mr. Triton, and we will say no more.

Run for Tennessee?

Tennessee is with us! The illustrious Pillow, brother-in-law to James K. Polk, and a chieftain in the late Mexican war, has tendered his services to fight the battles of the South. Fifty thousand can be had immediately if we but say the word!

A short time ago, we rebuked Tennessee pretty sharply, because we were grieved over her utterances in the late election; it was our right to do so, she being our native State; we never allowed others to abuse her—and what we did say, was meant more in sorrow than in anger, and intended strictly in confidence, as all family quarrels are, and should be, no matter how violent. We love Tennessee! 'tis the land of Jackson and Carroll—of Polk and the impulsive and gallant Gideon Pillow. Heaven bless her! the fatted calf shall be killed, and music and dancing shall endure the living night. Let all the absent ones from the old State, lift up their heads, and muse with us over the clinging memories of "Auld Long Syne!"

Old Virginia.

Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, said in his speech at Charleston, when serenaded, in substance as follows: "He could not speak by authority for Virginia; but that if he were the people of that State, he would not be before 19 o'clock at night. Be patient with the old grand mother, gentlemen, she is a little rheumatic, but will soon be out as sure as the sun shines."

Virginia has been more prompt than even her warmest friends could have anticipated. The old lady must have been using Dr. McGrath's Electric Oil for her rheumatism. She has now pounced upon the enemies of the South like an enraged tigress fighting for her cubs.

From the signs of the times it is not improbable that Lincoln will be forced to evacuate the White House in as big a hurry as Santa Anna when that valorous chief of the Mexicans so narrowly escaped at Buena Vista—"leaving no wreck behind" save his game (prowd!) leg! We advise Abraham to provide himself with a military cloak and a Scotch cap. Also, it would be better for his dog skin to take the Night Train, and then, like a true Knight of the irrepressible Conflict, never look back till he is landed in Boston—beyond "the wreck of matter and [to him] the crash of worlds!"

We observe, in the St. Clair Democrat, of the 15th inst., the notice of a banner presentation by the ladies of Asheville to the "Asheville Guards." Mr. Leroy F. Box, and Capt. J. M. Caldwell were the speakers for the occasion, who acquitted themselves well. "The women are coming," said Caldwell to lead them, they will doubtless make their mark in the terrible abatement of the sword. Tom Magham is among these gallant fellows, and although a peaceable youth under ordinary circumstances, he will fight like a catamount in the contest for our homes and our mothers—our alters and our firesides.

North Alabama is gloriously redeeming herself. Playing soldier in that region it seems to be not patriotic, but profitable. A letter from a student of Florence University informs us, that a company which started from that place a few days ago, received a voluntary contribution of four thousand dollars, in addition to six hundred previously given.

We venture, that all the volunteers of yankelom put together, will never have a voluntary contribution of four thousand dollars presented to them.

COMMUNICATED.

The following generous tribute was dropped in the Post Office, for us. It speaks for itself—it shows that however unassuming we may be—the writer at least is a man with a heart in the right place. We are very grateful that our poor services are so highly estimated—it will encourage us for many days to come.

To the Editor of the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.

While I am proud of the chivalrous spirit evinced by our noble volunteers, and also claim the privilege of worshipping at the shrine of our fair and noble women, with a devotion and admiration as enthusiastic as, even ourselves, yet, I am equally proud of our faithful and gifted Editors, who can put into words—of both poetry and prose—those soul-stirring thoughts, that possess the souls and hearts of thousands who have not the language to give them utterance. Then go on, ye sons of tedious toil, for I predict for you as high a stand among your noble comrades, or as our warm-hearted, talented and noble women, among the sisterhood of our love and ever dear "Sunny South." May the chivalry of our soldiers ever be true and true, and although I know our women—God bless them—may grow less beautiful, I feel they can never be less loyal.

P. S. I feel that sheer justice demands of me this expression, though humble I be.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. BROWN: Why should bickerings amongst us decide the fate of Nations? There are as pure patriots—as chivalrous warriors in Cabin as live in Palace. Their devotion to their country is undimmed, whether they march to the scene of action to day or to-morrow—their valor is the same.

When the true Switzerland of the State speaks, it will speak not with voiceless arms from the quiver, but with the tongue of the Confederate Artillery. You have heard the news—you have seen the call, come and go—this is spoken for the ears of others.

B. 15th April, '61.

P. S. "B" will write to you from whatever Fortness his commanding officer may require the services of a private, or from whatever camp he may be in—or in whatever mess his comrades may be found.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

BALL PLAY, April 14, 1861.

Mr. GRANT: We have a company of Home Guards, consisting of some fifteen men. E. B. Stephens is Captain; Jesse Pence, 1st Lieut., Joseph Lively, 2d Lieut., Wm. H. Orndy Sgt.

On Saturday, [14], we were presented with a beautiful banner by Miss Mary M. Neal, in behalf of the ladies of Ball Play. When it was raised, Misses Jane Dandell and Mary Phelps, fired the first guns. The company followed with seven platoons, after which Miss Neal said:

"Captain Stephens, permit us, in behalf of these ladies, to present this brave company with this banner, the model of which waves proudly over the capital of this great Southern Confederacy. For them, let no beseech you, as brave men—as lovers of your country and homes—never to let fall this beautiful donation, which I have the honor of presenting."

I indulge the hope that you will not have to fight to protect your firesides; but, in the event you are forced to a defensive battle, fight like brave men. For your wives, mothers and sisters, your high position in this Confederacy. History furnishes no parallel to the revolution now upon us; I therefore, again entreat you to sustain us:

"Then your names with the brave shall rise. When each is silent in his grave—When you have fought 'neath winter skies."

Your country's cause to save. Capt. Stephens replied: "Ladies: With respect to you, and the high position you occupy, I receive this beautiful banner, the model of which is established now by the Southern Confederacy, by a brave, free, and independent people, as the representative of this gallant company. We return your thanks for your confidence in us to protect you from insurrection. It was for your liberties, as identified with ours, that our ancestors fought in '76. If, therefore, we have not the same right, we will understand how the North has imposed upon us for the last quarter of a century. They have taken from our property; we have appealed from court to court; sometimes we got justice, sometimes we did not—all of this we submitted to; but when they attempted to degrade you—the fair sex, of the Caucasian race—to put you on a level of equality with Africans, it was then we were ready to shoulder our arms and face the cannon in your defense. I had rather have my wife a widow and my children orphans, than to suffer all this."

The ladies then sang the following beautiful and appropriate lines, composed by an amiable, talented, and patriotic lady of Jacksonville, published some time since over the modest signature, "A." The choir executed it well, and the effect is said to have been thrilling.

TO THE HOME GUARDS.

How brave are our homes! In safety we rest—Our homes are near us, no danger molest—Our bosoms are free from each doubt and each fear—And in peace we repose, while the Home Guards are near.

Oh, happy the day that enrolled this brave band! The noblest, the truest, throughout our land—Our blessing upon them—their names we revere. For all will be well, while the Home Guards are near.

And honored the wife of each gallant lord—She knows his devotion, she trusts in his word. For God is his strength, nor death will be fear—And safe is the wife, while the "Home Guards" are near.

And safe is the maiden whose sire is her Guard—May her eyes and ears ever be true—Her morning how joyous! her evening how dear! No dread comes at midnight, while the Home Guards are near.

How brave are our homes! In safety we rest—No foe can approach—no danger molest—Our bosoms are free from each doubt and each fear—And in peace we repose, while the Home Guards are near.

under which the Southern States are to have their just rights. John P. Hale threatened before Congress adjourned, that the new Administration would commence its work by hanging the traitors of the North. If by traitors he meant those who do and will decline to shoot down citizens of the country for not yielding to the Black Republican platform, we warn him and his party that they will have enough to do for the next six months with out crossing Mason and Dixon's line.

Must We Have War?

The Past makes the Present—the Present, our Future. What is to be the future of the present events which press upon us with their stern and stirring realities?

Our readers know that we have repeatedly declared that we did not believe that a war between the North and the South would be the result of a dissolution of the Union by the secession of the Southern States. With the sound of our cannon still ringing in our ears, we are of the same opinion still.

That the brutal fanatics who sit in the high places at Washington are ready to plunge the whole country in civil test and blood, we have never doubted. It was a thorough conviction of their treacherous and desperate hatred of the South that compelled us to urge, as the only course of safety for the South, a prompt and eternal separation from their power.

Recent events have shown that our estimation of this brutal and bloody faction was correct. Large portions of the Southern States did not believe it. The Frontier Slave States have not believed it. They have still believed that there were feelings of respect, feelings of fraternity towards the people of the South, from the great body of the people of the North. Hence they have lingered in the fold of the Union, mastered by Abolitionism, whose one great policy was the subjugation of the South to the domination of the North—whose one great passion was to destroy the South. Slowly but surely this has lifted the veil from the hideous and lascivious features of Abolitionism enthroned in Washington. Its inauguration by cannon and bayonets, manifested at once its principle and its reliance for success—disunion and force. OLIVER TWISS, praying whilst CHARLES the L's head was being cut off, was the example of a bloody hydra.

With Lincoln's Proclamation, and his requisition for troops to march upon the South, the standard for the conquest of the South is at last unfurled. Thirty years' agitation and hate at last breaks forth in its eager cries for blood. It is most natural. Thank God, the country is in a day, which we have yet the power to resist—the capacity to save ourselves from its meditated devastation, insurrection and horrors.

But will Northern hate and fanaticism fail in its prey? Will it not at last carry through the South a long track of blood, which will tell to future ages its fierce invasion and stern efforts for conquest? We answer no. Fortunately for the world, it is never all mad. The first great result of the meditated invasion of the South, will be to unite the South together. United together, the South is invincible. On this account, we rejoice at the late demonstrations in Charleston Bay, and the war policy declared at Washington. Mr. Fremont's States will follow her lead. They are forced to take sides, by the Abolition Government at Washington. They must help to conquer us, or aid us in our defense. We cannot doubt the result. The miserable fanatics and charlatans at Washington, pursuing the very course of policy we most earnestly desire them to pursue, will defeat and destroy their power for evil in the effort to exercise it. We are in the presence of the new arrivals, and Messrs. Chesnut and Manning, who immediately came back to the city to bring the news, when also positively stated afterwards, that no man was killed on either side. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true.

The only way to account for the fact is in the excellent protection afforded by the unparalelled good works behind which the engagement was fought. The long range of shooting must also be taken into account. In addition to this, on each side, the men, seeing a discharge in their direction, leaning to the right, and to throw it unobserved under cover. An incident of this kind occurred on Sullivan's Island, number of men were stretched out on the beach and Anderson threw a shell at them, but seeing it coming they scattered and ran behind the houses. Shell exploded, harming no one. A horse on the beach was the only living creature deprived of life during the bombardment.

General Beauregard decided upon the following terms of Anderson's capitulation: That is—First affording all proper facilities for the removal of his property and all private property. Secondly—That the Federal flag should be hoisted on the fort. Thirdly—That Anderson should be allowed to take the terms of surrender. These terms, it will be remembered, are all that Anderson asked before the contest. And it is regarded as magnanimous on the part of the victorious General to grant all that was requested by his enemy, namely: to retire with the honors of war.

In pursuance of this programme, therefore, Major Anderson indicated this morning as the time for his formal surrender. No newspaper reporters were allowed to land at the surrendered fortress on Saturday or Sunday. We, however, yesterday sent a small party of the Port on Sunday morning, and shall tell all that we saw and heard.

The following telegraphic items from Washington we find in the Charleston Mercury of the 15th.

The North has been sending a unit in force of a war, and many think that the approaching struggle will be purely sectional. Several leading Democrats of the North, however, are of the opinion of sustaining the Government.

It is now admitted that the Administration intentionally deceived the Southern Commission.

Rumor says that Gen. Scott will refuse to accept any more resignations. Mr. York has held a council with the Corps Disposition that he would, if necessary, the whole power of his government in the attempt to retake Fort Sumter.

Seward, the other day, assured Russell the correspondent of the London Times, that the United States Government would regard the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by any European power as a casus belli. Russell quietly replied, that the Administration had better refrain from Fort Sumter before threatening Europe.

It is now considered certain that Fort Pickens was reinforced last night, but by how many men is precisely how it was effected, I did not learn. But I hear on good authority that our Government has advised that the fort was certainly reinforced. But I understand that it is believed that Pickens can be reduced in less than fifteen hours. Gen. Bragg has created a series of great strength, and which, by well directed fire, can terribly damage the ironing fortress.

From scenes and incidents relative to the late engagement at Charleston we extract the following from the Courier, relative to the gallant conduct of the intrepid Wigfall.

Within a few minutes of one o'clock, when Anderson's men had nearly ceased, his flag and flagstaff were carried away by a shot. For some minutes it was not known whether the commander of Sumter had thus indicated surrender, or whether his staff had been burned away, or was shut down. Soon, however, a single gun from him showed the flag, and the flagstaff was carried away by a shot. For some minutes it was not known whether the commander of Sumter had thus indicated surrender, or whether his staff had been burned away, or was shut down. Soon, however, a single gun from him showed the flag, and the flagstaff was carried away by a shot.

Must We Have War?

The Past makes the Present—the Present, our Future. What is to be the future of the present events which press upon us with their stern and stirring realities?

Our readers know that we have repeatedly declared that we did not believe that a war between the North and the South would be the result of a dissolution of the Union by the secession of the Southern States. With the sound of our cannon still ringing in our ears, we are of the same opinion still.

That the brutal fanatics who sit in the high places at Washington are ready to plunge the whole country in civil test and blood, we have never doubted. It was a thorough conviction of their treacherous and desperate hatred of the South that compelled us to urge, as the only course of safety for the South, a prompt and eternal separation from their power.

Recent events have shown that our estimation of this brutal and bloody faction was correct. Large portions of the Southern States did not believe it. The Frontier Slave States have not believed it. They have still believed that there were feelings of respect, feelings of fraternity towards the people of the South, from the great body of the people of the North. Hence they have lingered in the fold of the Union, mastered by Abolitionism, whose one great policy was the subjugation of the South to the domination of the North—whose one great passion was to destroy the South. Slowly but surely this has lifted the veil from the hideous and lascivious features of Abolitionism enthroned in Washington. Its inauguration by cannon and bayonets, manifested at once its principle and its reliance for success—disunion and force. OLIVER TWISS, praying whilst CHARLES the L's head was being cut off, was the example of a bloody hydra.

With Lincoln's Proclamation, and his requisition for troops to march upon the South, the standard for the conquest of the South is at last unfurled. Thirty years' agitation and hate at last breaks forth in its eager cries for blood. It is most natural. Thank God, the country is in a day, which we have yet the power to resist—the capacity to save ourselves from its meditated devastation, insurrection and horrors.

But will Northern hate and fanaticism fail in its prey? Will it not at last carry through the South a long track of blood, which will tell to future ages its fierce invasion and stern efforts for conquest? We answer no. Fortunately for the world, it is never all mad. The first great result of the meditated invasion of the South, will be to unite the South together. United together, the South is invincible. On this account, we rejoice at the late demonstrations in Charleston Bay, and the war policy declared at Washington. Mr. Fremont's States will follow her lead. They are forced to take sides, by the Abolition Government at Washington. They must help to conquer us, or aid us in our defense. We cannot doubt the result. The miserable fanatics and charlatans at Washington, pursuing the very course of policy we most earnestly desire them to pursue, will defeat and destroy their power for evil in the effort to exercise it. We are in the presence of the new arrivals, and Messrs. Chesnut and Manning, who immediately came back to the city to bring the news, when also positively stated afterwards, that no man was killed on either side. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true.

The only way to account for the fact is in the excellent protection afforded by the unparalelled good works behind which the engagement was fought. The long range of shooting must also be taken into account. In addition to this, on each side, the men, seeing a discharge in their direction, leaning to the right, and to throw it unobserved under cover. An incident of this kind occurred on Sullivan's Island, number of men were stretched out on the beach and Anderson threw a shell at them, but seeing it coming they scattered and ran behind the houses. Shell exploded, harming no one. A horse on the beach was the only living creature deprived of life during the bombardment.

General Beauregard decided upon the following terms of Anderson's capitulation: That is—First affording all proper facilities for the removal of his property and all private property. Secondly—That the Federal flag should be hoisted on the fort. Thirdly—That Anderson should be allowed to take the terms of surrender. These terms, it will be remembered, are all that Anderson asked before the contest. And it is regarded as magnanimous on the part of the victorious General to grant all that was requested by his enemy, namely: to retire with the honors of war.

In pursuance of this programme, therefore, Major Anderson indicated this morning as the time for his formal surrender. No newspaper reporters were allowed to land at the surrendered fortress on Saturday or Sunday. We, however, yesterday sent a small party of the Port on Sunday morning, and shall tell all that we saw and heard.

The following telegraphic items from Washington we find in the Charleston Mercury of the 15th.

The North has been sending a unit in force of a war, and many think that the approaching struggle will be purely sectional. Several leading Democrats of the North, however, are of the opinion of sustaining the Government.

It is now admitted that the Administration intentionally deceived the Southern Commission.

Rumor says that Gen. Scott will refuse to accept any more resignations. Mr. York has held a council with the Corps Disposition that he would, if necessary, the whole power of his government in the attempt to retake Fort Sumter.

Seward, the other day, assured Russell the correspondent of the London Times, that the United States Government would regard the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by any European power as a casus belli. Russell quietly replied, that the Administration had better refrain from Fort Sumter before threatening Europe.

LATEST NEWS BY AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

From the Daily Selma Reporter.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION? SCOTT RESIGNED! Eleven Vessels Off Charleston!

FROM NEW YORK! Wide-Awakes Enlisting. ANOTHER VESSEL LOADING FOR THE SOUTH.

Buchanan Against the South. KENTUCKIANS MOVING. FROM MONTGOMERY Davis Orders out 32,000 additional Troops.

Gen. G. J. Pillow Guarantees 10,000 Tennessee Men! Mr. Stephens at Atlanta.

THE SOUTH NOT TO BE EXTINGUISHED! REUNION, April 16, P. M.

To-day the State Convention has been in session. Reporters excluded. Governor Pickens has telegraphed to Governor Wise that it is rumored that eleven vessels are off the bar, stopping vessels on the bar, stopping the vessels in the regular trade. The leading newspapers express confidence.

General Winfield Scott has resigned. The Richmond Whig, this morning, has been ordered to the Union flag and run up the flag of Virginia.

New York, April 16, 1861. The steamship Philadelphia is rapidly loading with guns, ammunition, and many carry troops to the South. She is now nearly ready for sea.

At a meeting of the citizens to-day arranged for the purpose of a general public meeting to sustain the Federal Government. The Seventh and Eight Regiments hold themselves in readiness for service. Numbers of Volunteer Companies will be formed.

General Ward has expressed his intention to reorganize "Scott Life Guard Regiment." Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible. The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill up Federal Regiments as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. Gen. Beaumont, of Brooklyn, says he will support the Federal Government to a man.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

Boston, April 13.—Profound sensation in the result of the war news in this city and State. The general sentiment here is, that the Government is right and shall be sustained.

RHODE ISLAND WARLIKE. Providence, April 13.—Gov. Sprague has tendered the services of the Marine Artillery and 1000 Infantry to the United States Government, and offers to accompany them.

THE NEWS IN NEW ORLEANS.—ONE HUNDRED GUNS. New Orleans, April 13.—The news of the surrender of Sumter is hailed with joy. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the Confederacy. The city volunteer companies this morning.

Preparations are making for the defense of this city. KENTUCKY AND NORTH CAROLINA WILL NOT FURNISH TROOPS FOR COERCION.

WASHINGTON, April 16. The following are responses by telegraph, from the Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky to the Secretary of War, to call on those States for volunteers.

VOL. 25, NO. 10

Jacksonville, Fla.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

J. F. GRAN

At Two Dollars with...

...a failure to give notice...

...the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One dollar per square...

...each continuance. Over...

...as two, &c. Advertisements...

...until until for bid.

Yearly advertisements...

...and \$5 for each additional...

Announcement of Candidates...

...of Candidates, 50 cents per...

...latest charged on...

...line they are due.

JACKSONVILLE

FEMALE

THE

Inst...

of...

will comm...

...of Jacksonville

Rates of

FIRST

Primary School

Books in various...

SECOND

General elements...

Arithmetic, Geom...

Sciences,

THIRD

Higher English

Mathematics,

FOURTH

Languages,

Drawing, Manual

these.

Pupils should...

with the session...

made for absence...

trasted illness.

Dec. 20, 1890

W. E. earnestly

patronized

goods to settle...

by note if they...

Dec. 20, 1890

NEW TUR

is next

under

on or about

the largest and

CABINET

ever offered for

which they would

buyers. Feeling

the inducement

to purchasing.

Dec. 20, 1890

S. J. C. &

RETURN

public good

national heretofore

will still continue

every day, and

attention to the

land at the time

absent at their

owner of the pub

They will also

good supply of

GINES, for practi

Aug. 15, 1890

A BEAUTIFUL

Town

IN this

purchase,

before purchasin

tion call on

J. F. GRAN

June 25, 1890

VALU

FO.

THE

sale is

ing FO.

CRES. eight lots

in the tract upon

ated in Choccol

or White Plains

Near five hund

fine state of ci

ons excellent b

which is cleared.

The place is a

two story frame

besides dining ro

omains, Cotton G

a large, young C

of good quality,

all the she uncle

Every field in th

water.

ALSO—SIX

acres, kn

owns tract, signa

Plains on the 1

well improved, 3

med dwelling bu

sing roomy smok

regularly and ex

Cotton Gin, a Gr

4 Saw Mill. Ab

beck and the pre

sum land, and the

the tract is unim

proved—there is nice

woodland.

All the above d

on reasonable and

land buyers ar

call and examine it

wish further info

they can obtain it

at either Whit

WASH

July 5, 1890

TO THE PUBLIC

ing well known as

services to all those

He will write Ora

Presentation Spec

matter for the pres

for Albion, Obitua

every species of

most secret maint

FINLEY JOF

DAVID

ALL those

please call

Turnley & Bask

on the east side

who have his loc

a note, and save

trouble to their

D

March 21, 1890

JACK

DRUG

By T. A

At the old stand

Feb. 7, 1891